

# CS 758/858: Algorithms

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<http://www.cs.unh.edu/~ruml/cs758>

[Backtracking](#)

[Local Search](#)

## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
- Backtracking
- Depth-first Search
- DFS Order
- Problems
- ILDS Order
- ILDS
- Break

Local Search

# Backtracking

# Hardness

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Backtracking

■ Hardness

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Local Search

NPC: SAT, vertex cover, clique, subset sum, ...

greedy: local choice is optimal

DP: poly number of options to track

search: exponential number of options, often combinations

# Combinatorial Optimization

## Backtracking

■ Hardness

■ Optimization

■ Backtracking

■ Depth-first Search

■ DFS Order

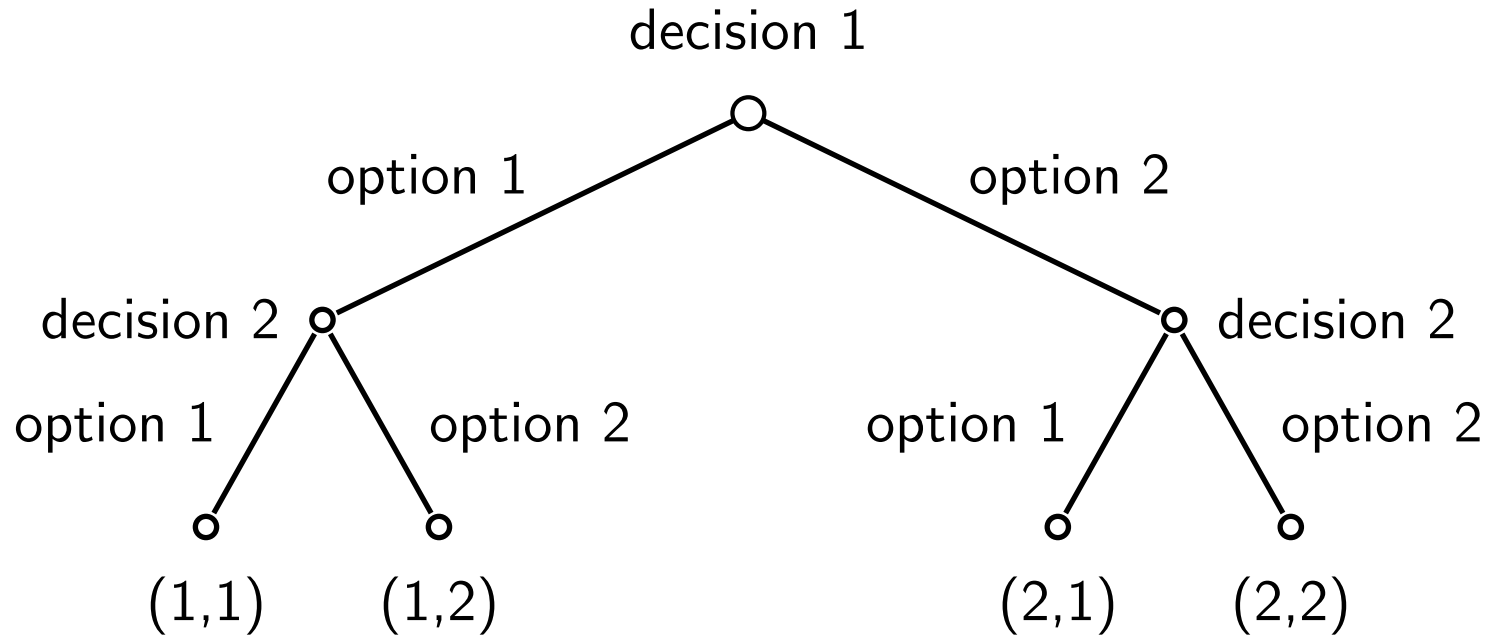
■ Problems

■ ILDS Order

■ ILDS

■ Break

## Local Search



A tree representation of alternatives in a small combinatorial problem.

# Backtracking

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## Backtracking

- Hardness
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## Local Search

depth-first search  
child ordering  
lower bounds  
branch-and-bound  
duplicate detection: transposition table

# Depth-first Search

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## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
- Backtracking
- **Depth-first Search**
- DFS Order
- Problems
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- ILDS
- Break

## Local Search

### **DFS** (*node*)

```
1  If is-leaf(node)
2      Visit(node)
3  else
4      For i from 0 to num-children
5          DFS(child(node, i))
```

# Depth-first Search Order

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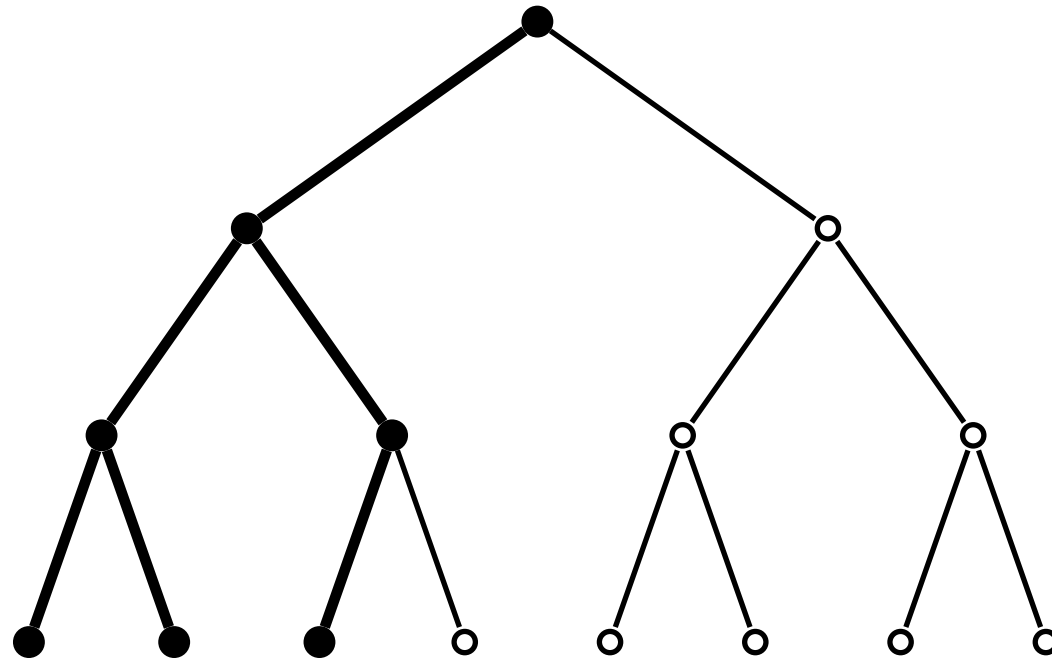
## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
- Backtracking
- Depth-first Search

## DFS Order

- Problems
- ILDS Order
- ILDS
- Break

## Local Search

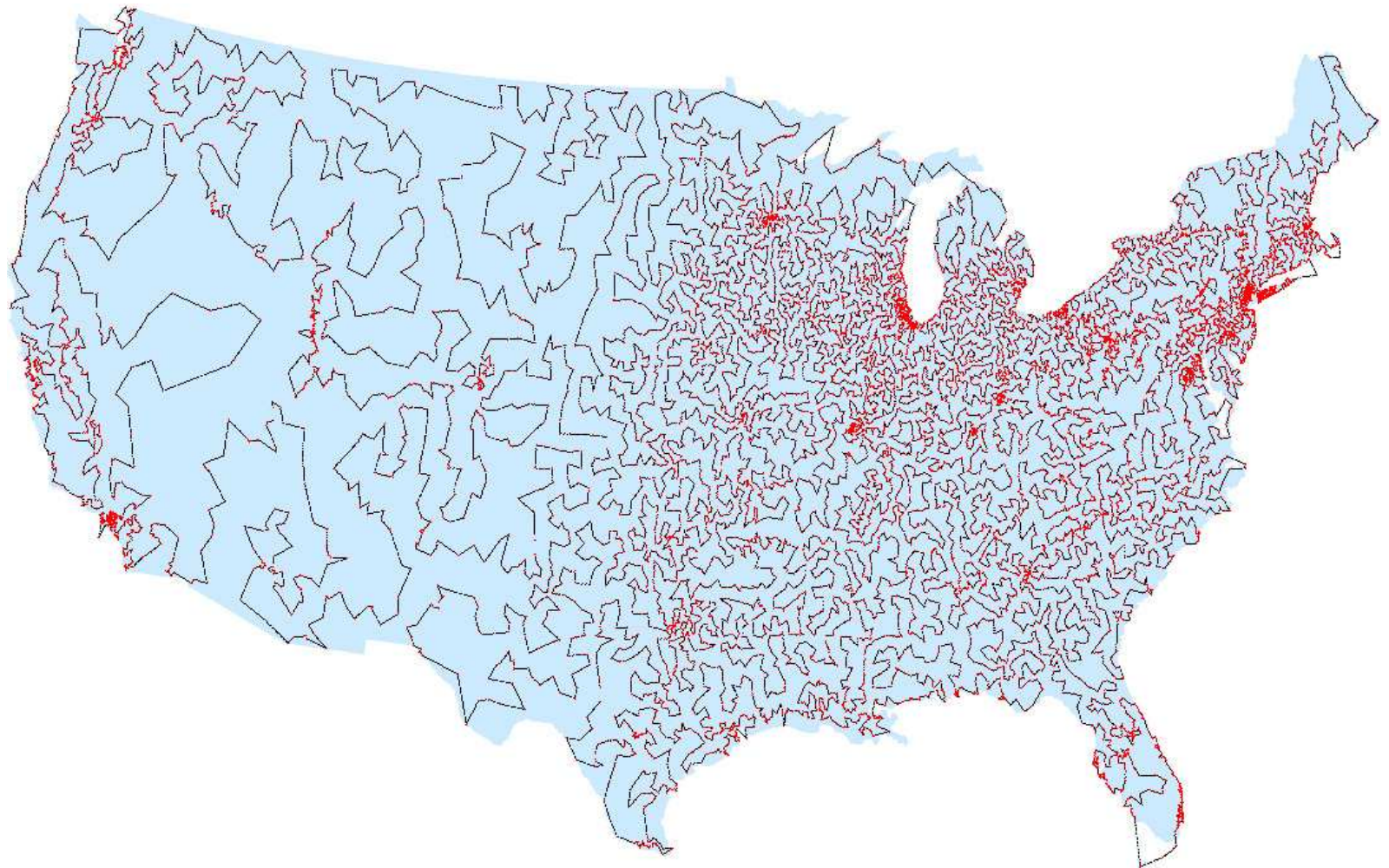


# Problems Are Hard

## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
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## Local Search



13,509 US cities (W. Cook)

largest TSP known solved is 85,900 cities

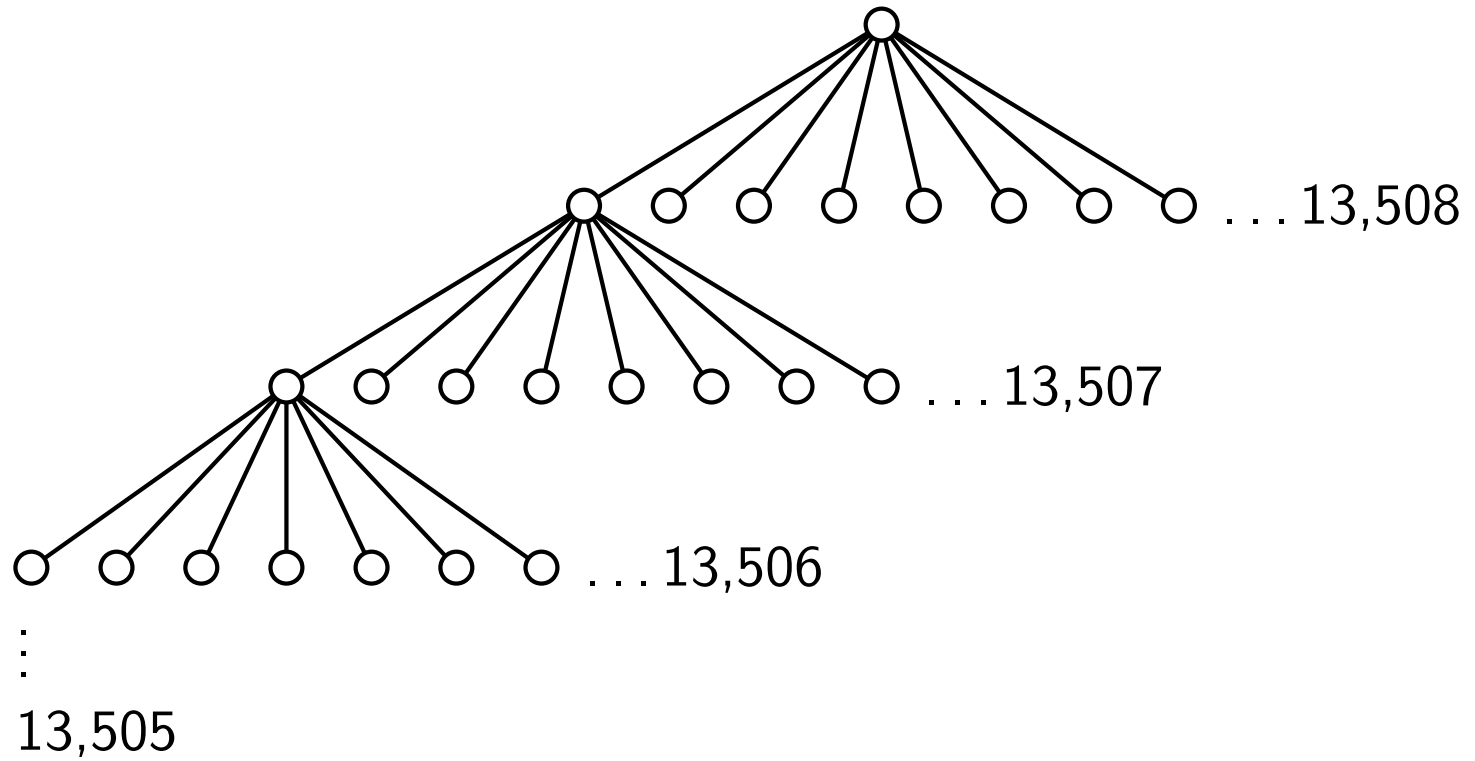


# Problems Are Hard

## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
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- Break

## Local Search

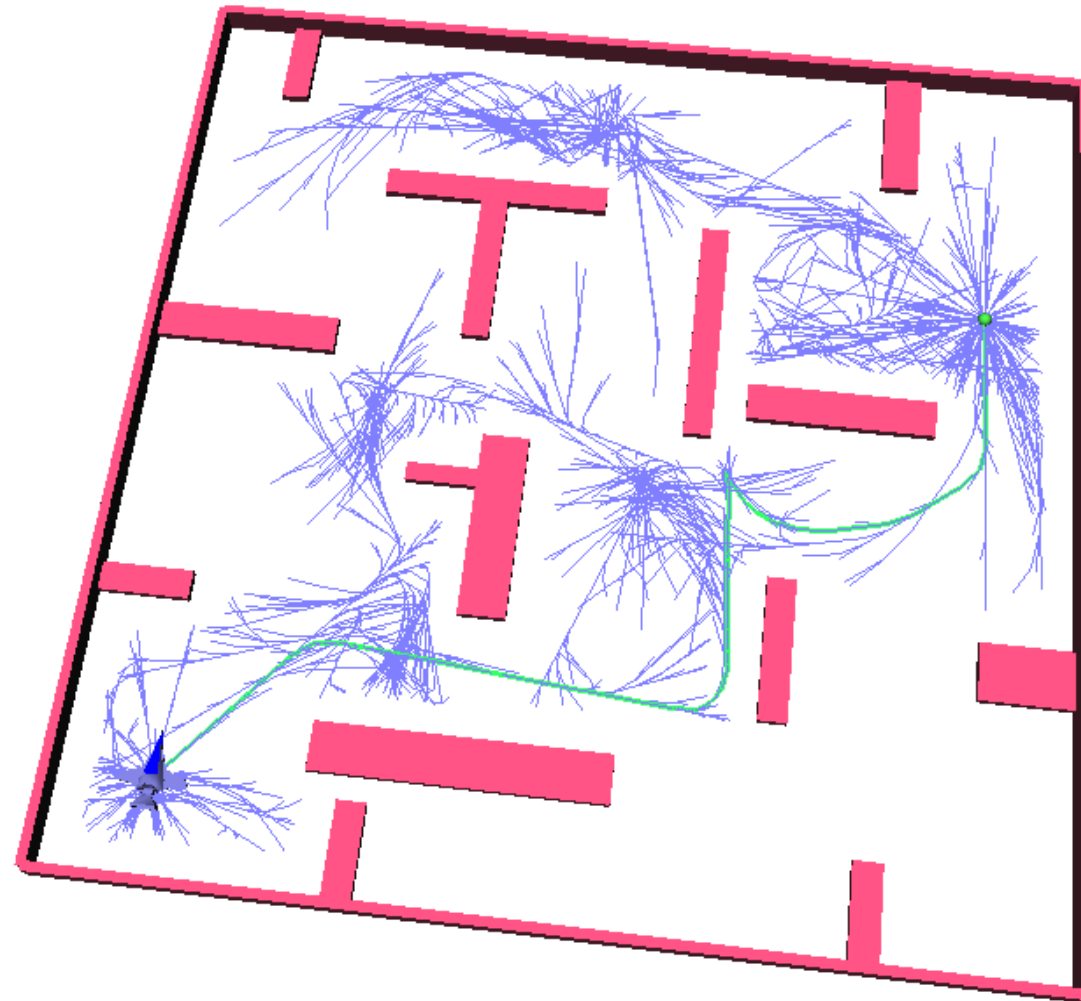


# Problems Are Hard

## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
- Backtracking
- Depth-first Search
- DFS Order
- Problems
- ILDS Order
- ILDS
- Break

## Local Search



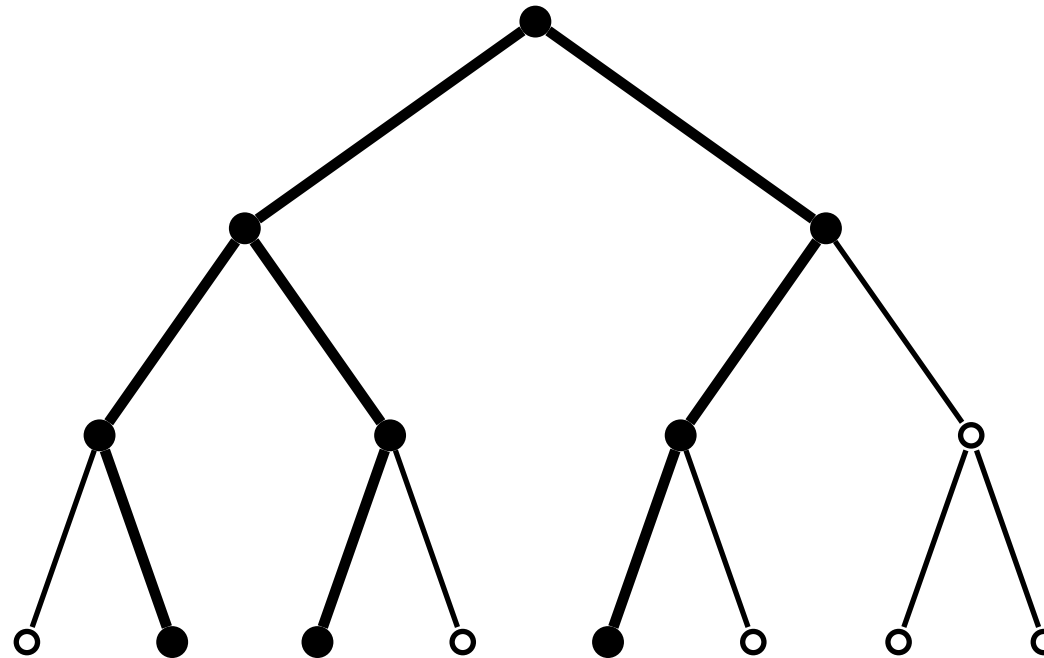
(S. LaValle)

# Discrepancy Search Order

## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
- Backtracking
- Depth-first Search
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- Problems
- ILDS Order
- ILDS
- Break

## Local Search



The second pass of ILDS visits all leaves with one discrepancy in their path from the root.

# Improved Discrepancy Search

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## Backtracking

- Hardness
- Optimization
- Backtracking
- Depth-first Search
- DFS Order
- Problems
- ILDS Order

## ILDS

- Break

## Local Search

```
ILDS (node, allowance, remaining)
1   If is-leaf(node)
2     Visit(node)
3   else
4     If allowance > 0
5       ILDS(child(node, 1), allowance - 1, remaining - 1)
6     If remaining > allowance
7       ILDS(child(node, 0), allowance, remaining - 1)
```

start with ILDS(*root*, *iteration*, *max-depth*)

# Break

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## Backtracking

- Hardness
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- ILDS

## ■ Break

## Local Search

- asst 14
- recitation: last year's final
- final exam: Wed Dec 11, 3:30-5:30pm, Kingsbury N121
- 10 min for finishing SEL surveys on Wed: bring device!

Backtracking

Local Search

- Local Search
- Local Search
- Max Cut
- Suboptimality
- EOLQs

# Local Search

# Local Search

Backtracking

Local Search

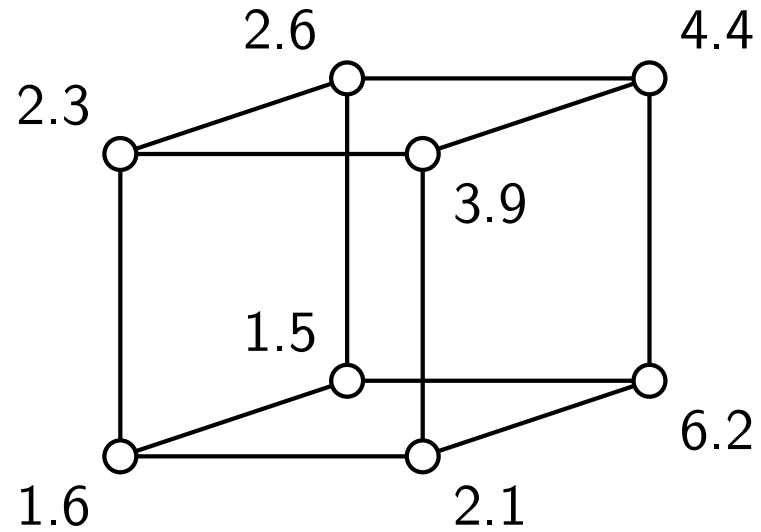
Local Search

Local Search

Max Cut

Suboptimality

EOLQs



A graph representing an improvement-based search.

# Local Search

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Backtracking

Local Search

■ Local Search

■ Local Search

■ Max Cut

■ Suboptimality

■ EOLQs

hill climbing

simulated annealing

large neighborhood search

genetic algorithms

particle swarm optimization



# Max Cut

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Backtracking

Local Search

■ Local Search

■ Local Search

■ Max Cut

■ Suboptimality

■ EOLQs

maximize weight of edges crossing the cut  $w(A, B)$

decision version is NP-complete

simple local search:

move vertex  $u$  from  $A$  to  $B$  iff

$$\sum_{v \neq u \in A} w_{uv} > \sum_{v \in B} w_{uv}$$

it's possible to bound suboptimality of local minima under this neighborhood!

# Suboptimality of Local Search

Backtracking

Local Search

■ Local Search

■ Local Search

■ Max Cut

■ Suboptimality

■ EOLQs

for any  $u$  in  $A$ ,

$$\sum_{v \neq u \in A} w_{uv} \leq \sum_{v \in B} w_{uv}$$

summing over all  $u$  in  $A$ ,

$$2 \sum_{(u,v) \in A} w_{uv} \leq \sum_{u \in A, v \in B} w_{uv} = w(A, B)$$

same from perspective of  $B$ :

$$2 \sum_{(u,v) \in B} w_{uv} \leq \sum_{u \in A, v \in B} w_{uv} = w(A, B)$$

add:

$$2 \sum_{(u,v) \in A} w_{uv} + 2 \sum_{(u,v) \in B} w_{uv} \leq 2w(A, B)$$

# Suboptimality of Local Search

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Backtracking

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divide by 2:

$$\sum_{(u,v) \in A} w_{uv} + \sum_{(u,v) \in B} w_{uv} \leq w(A, B)$$

eg, more weight crossing than within partitions

let  $W$  be sum of all weight in graph.

add crossing weight to both sides:

$$W \leq 2w(A, B)$$

$$W/2 \leq w(A, B)$$

note optimal is at most  $W$

Backtracking

Local Search

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For example:

- What's still confusing?
- What question didn't you get to ask today?
- What would you like to hear more about?

Please write down your most pressing question about algorithms and put it in the box on your way out.

*Thanks!*